ESTABLISHED IN 1864.

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## Arizona-A Comparison.

Now, that another year is about to be added to the age of our Territory and the great register of time, it is fitting that we should go back a few years and draw a comparison between the Territory as it appeared to us then, and as it is now. It is not our purpose to go chase; nor do we propose to dwell upon the first attempts that were made to settle that semi-desert region. The portion of the Tertion that migrate to and develop new counsupporting or enriching them.

sterility and worthlessness abroad, and truth treasure-troves in the "immense desert." That there are, we shall presently show. In order to do so, we beg of the reader to start in with us at the mouth of the great Colorado and accompany us on our winding way through the Territory.

In '62 and '3, great excitement prevailed in California in relation to rich placer diggings in Arizons, and we, in company with some forty or fifty others, took passage in the brig Hidalgo, for the mouth of the Colorado. where we arrived some time in December '64. The country about the mouth of the Great Red did not seem to please our fellow-passengers, although from what we now recollect about it, it was not by any means repulsive. The coast is indented with many pretty bays, the hills were covered with mezquit and other timber. All were impatient to reach Arizona City and Fort Yuma, distant about 140 miles from the mouth of the river, and were highly pleased when, one fine morning, the steamer Cocopul came alongside, took us on board and steamed up river, with the tide, which accompanied us as far as the Gridiron, a distance of 25 miles. From this point to Arizona City, the river is shoal, owing to the great number of sand-bars that raise their heads above its waters, spreading them over the low country. But light draft steamers, such as those used by the Colorado Steam Navigation Company ascend it at all seasons coyotte. The mountains, ten, save in very of the year, without much trouble. Like at travellers in new and strange coun se gazed wistfully at every reach of our vision, and we can reader that the scenery on the

for over the dingly rich; Jehy. Arizona City was 'irectly opposite Fort Yuma.

Colorado is far from being ugly,

heavily unbered banks were

ding, inquiries were made about in the interior, and the news 'rely satisfactory, all but four of 'ies many a time on Ben. ling, and followed up the world. 00 miles, crossed it and

arted up country.

by underground courses, to the Colorado or would prove valueless. How badly mistaken the Guif. Its valleys are wide, rich, and these prophets were is quite apparent now. well timbered. When we left the Gila we Let the tons upon tons of corn, wheat, pota- the last annual advice and counsel of Presileft a good friend, for while travelling up it toes, etc., that have for the past four years dent Andrew Johnson; we were certain of getting water whenever been raised under the shadow of the pines be we needed it; not so on the dry plains over sufficient proof that the country is not value- Representatives: Upon the reassembling of which we passed in crossing from the Gila to less. At that time every pound of provis- Congress it again becomes my duty to call the Hassayampa. Upon arriving at Wicken- ions consumed in the country had to be your attention to the state of the Umon and burg we saw the first sign of what we most brought from California, New Mexico and to its continued disorganized condition, unwished to see, gold. At that time there was Sonora, now we raise almost everything need-upon the subject of Reconstruction. It may not a house on the town-site; Henry Wick- ed by us, in the provision line, and but for be safely assumed as an axiom in the governenburg, the discoverer of the great Vulture | the Apache we would be in a position to fur- ment of States that the greatest wrongs inmine, Jas. A. Moore, — Simmons, —Draper, nish California with beef cattle. Then planish California with beef cattle. Then pland arbitrary legislation, or by the unrelenting decrees of despotic rulers, and that the Apaches) "Coho" Young and "Old Fred" greatest reliance is upon our rich quartz timely revocation of injurious and oppressive were all the inhabitants then in the place. mines, hundreds of which are to be found in measures in the greatest good that can be con-They had just finished building an arastra and this country. In attempting to work them ferred on a nation. were grinding a little ore from the Vulture. we have made failures, (so have the people of and magnanimity to retrace his steps, when Behold the change! Not far from the spot every mining country), but now, thanks to convinced of error, will sooner or later be rewhere these pioneers then worked, slept and the energy and pluck of a few companies, we garded with the respect and gratitude of an dreamed, may now be seen quartz mills, fine know our quartz mines will pay. We also intelligent and patriotic people. stores, comfortable dwelling houses and hun-know that "dry ranches" produce well; that back as far as the time of the Gadsden pur- dreds of busy, energetic people. We stayed our seasons are regular; that our climate is at Wickenburg but a short time. We were mild and healthy; that besides the snows told that, "higher up" there were pines, and rains that fall dering the winter months are directly traceable to violations of the orand as we had not seen a pine since leaving we have, from July to September, a season ganic law, and excessive legislation. ritory which we shall endeavor to describe the Golden State, we pined to see one. We in which showers descend almost every day, will be, mainly, that lying north of the Gila started for Weaver or Antelope Hill, whose causing the crops to grow fast and imparting are furnished by the emactments of the past river, which is, by far, the best and most in- glory had then almost departed, for nearly a freshness and vigor to everything upon viting section of Arizona. What we shall say all the nuggets of gold had been picked up which they fall. Our people have explored the tially failed, and proved pernicious in their about this country will be as truthful and and carried off. Although along the lower country to the eastward, and from them we results, and there seems to be no good reason correct as we can write it, notwithstanding Hassayampa, we saw many fine valleys, the learn that it is a most delightful one, covered why they should longer remain upon the statthe fact that we are deeply interested in its country did not satisfy us. The mountains with good timber and excellent grasses. For ute book. States to which the Constitution the fact that we are deeply interested in its country did not satisfy us. The mountains with good timber and excellent grasses, For guarantees a republican form of government speedy settlement and development. Most were not high enough; there were no pines, merly, at this season of the year, scores of have been reduced to dependencies, and in generally, it is the poorer classes of popula- and next to gold, we wanted to see pines. men could have been seen leaving the coun-We left weaver without regret, clambered up. try; this year, the reverse is the truth. Peo- ject to the arbitrary will of the commanding tries, and, although the first settlers in most up until we reached a "green" country, with ple are arriving from every direction, and General. Although the Constitution requires new countries use every means to attract im- pure cold water, pines, oaks, junipers, etc., none are going away with the intention of new countries use every means to attract impure cold water, pines, oaks, Jimpers, etc., none are going away with the intention of gress, Virginia, Mississippi and Texas are yet migration, we hold it to be wrong—aye, crim
Twas then our heart beat quick; we had staying away. Our farmers, as usual have excluded from the two flowes, and contrary inal, to induce people to leave comfortable struck it; the land of promise lay before us been blessed with good crops. Our quartz to the express provisions of that instrument, homes in the States, and journey across in- No more alkaline deserts, no more thorny miners are well satisfied of the richness of were denied participation in the recent elechospitable plains to countries incapable of Lactus. We found mulberry trees laden with delicious fruit; ripe cherries, carrants, etc. We are aware that Arizona has a name for We picked them, we ate them and felt happy. We saw slate, granite, quartz, and knew that compels us to acknowledge that a portion of gold, too, must be close at hand. We travthe Territory richly deserves that name. But eled on, and every step revealed some new we can and do assert, without fear of contra- beauty, something that made us think of diction, that no new country of which we California. At that time there were no sethave any knowledge, has greater or more in- tlers living between Prescott and Weaver. ducements to offer those wishing to settle in Peeples' Valley had been abandoned; and new countries than has Arizona. Her area is house and corral burned by the Indians. immense, and it would, indeed, be strange, if Kirkland Valley was also unoccupied; so was within her boundaries there were not to be | Skull, and so were all the other valleys that found some rich and valuable spots, some are now occupied. Soon, we came in sight of the Point of Rocks, at which place the first sign of civilization since leaving Weaver met our gaze. Then there were no nice farmhouses in Willow Valley, nothing save the Government herd which fed upon its grasses. After quenching our thirst, we journeyed on to Whipple Valley, where we found one solitary house, that of Rufus E. Farrington. We the scene, since that short time? To-day residences: then it was a comp in the wilderness, now it is a town in the midst of a cordon of agricultural settlements and mining camps. Town lots, then were valueless, today they command big prices and are sought after with avidity; then, we had no sawmills, now we have two; there were no brick or stone houses, no court-house, no fancy saloons, with costly billiard tables; now we have all these and more. As yet, the plough had not pierced the virgin soil of our rich valleys, naught disturbed the death-like si-

centurates whites then in the country. ystery bung apon and over everything. ken on the Hassayampa and Lynx Creek, in both of which streams rich gold diggings had been discovered and were being worked. We well remember how we were impressed with the beauty and grandeur of the mountains when first we ventured among them. We knew we were in a strange land, a land Indians raise good in which formerly dwelt those simple-minded, The climate is warm, semi-civilized tribes who built temples to the Sun, and who, probably, worked the same 4. We landed and found it to be diggings that are now being worked and culcity, but since then, it has grown tivated the same ranches that are now being ce of good size and coasiderable cultivated by our people. We saw the ruins ce. It is situated upon the easern of their houses; their hyeroglyphics, and the Colorado, at the mouth of the felt as if we were intruding upon sacred ground, but the Apaches-those demons of destruction, that had, no doubt, exterminated the Toltecs, the ancient inhabitants of the country-were around, and we had no time oys" returned to California to moralize or try to peer into the past. Revm those with whom we had erence for people and things of the past would not prevent them from sending us to , the Hidalgo, with some keep company with the Toltecs in the other

lence that reigned over and in them, save

the yell of the Indian and the howl of the

ew places, were so a scaled block to the few

At that time, nobody thought of remaining Woolsey's Agua Caliente in the country any great length of time. It ained until W. P. Smith was supposed, by nearly all, that "piles" on came along with a could be stade in a hurry. People talked of and for Wickenburg. having to go to Salt River, the Gila and the Verde, to raise com, vegetables, etc., Noirther, the Gila and body wanted a "dry ranch;" water, to irrisich it flows must be gate with, was what they wanted, besides, it deal of its waters nothing could be raised here. In fact, that, county is left intact for the present.

sink into the sandy soil and make their way, unless the mines were rich, the country the country, and are sinking upon their lodes, United States. while the placer miners are busily engaged getting water upon their claims and making under the dominion of persons of color in other preparations for working them. In the South, has impaired if not destroyed the former years men worked for from \$30 to kindly relations that had previously existed \$45 per month, now no man can be bired to between them, and mutual distrust has enwork for less than \$60 per month. There is ing in some instances to collisions and bloodry would be upward and enward, and as Gov-Apaches:

## Party of Whites.

Mr. J. C. Dunn, one of the party recently journeyed on to Fort Whipple and Prescott, jumped by Indians on the road from Prescott enraptured with the beauty of the country, to Skull Valley, gives the following account but somewhat surprised at the small number of the affair which took place on the 18th inst: tlement of questions growing out of the civiof people in town and country, for at that "We arrived safe and sound in Skull Valley Valley. Fortunately I went to a little spring Prescott contains many fine stores, and next about fifty yards from the road, during which time the teams stopped, and Frank Smith, who was in the advance, rode on about one stopped and saw two Indians cross the road: soveral shots were quickly exchanged. Frank rode back and gave the alarm. Every man seemed cool and determined. We dismounted en the opposite side from where we supposed the indians to be, and drew our sixhooters, as there was but one gun in the crowd. We started, on a slow walk, watchng closely every thicket and bunch of brush. We had not gone to exceed one hundred vards when the "ball opened." The Indians were in three squads, the nearest from twenty to thirty steps, the next from fifty to eighty and the other from two to three hundred. They were armed with long range guns; the shots flew like hail. In the midst of this getting by, before they gained their position. The bullets flew fast and thick, they all had the Tenure-of-Office Bill: experience guns; not an arrow was fired. No person proved that its repeal is demanded by was hurt, one of my horses was shot and has and only after he was dead from dragging by tial to an honest and efficient execution dressed. We took them to be River Indians. Our party numbered six men, George Wilson, priations for the support of the Army for the Frank Smith, Mr. Shupp, of Lynx Creek, year ending June 30th, 1868, and for other Mat Welch, a Frenchman, whose name I do purposes, contains provisions which interfere not know, and your humble servant. Great credit is due Mr. Wilson,"

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE,-This body was to have adjourned on the 15th inst. A letter of the 10th inst., informs us that the bill creating the county of Maricopa, passed Alsap, voted for this bill. So did Mr. Gass, against it, although, at first, they professed themselves favorable to it. Strategy, my is not navigable, ow- was said that the country was too cold; that voting for it. This is as it should be, our unerring guide. They can be productive of an indebtedness of \$75,000,000, coated darks.

President's Message.

Below we print the most unportant part of

Washington, December 9th. Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of der the various laws which have been passed

The legislator or ruler who has the wisdom

RECONSTRUCTION.

Our own history although embracing a pe-

The most striking illustrations of this last three years, upon the question of reconstruction. After a fair trial they have substantion for a President and Vice President of the | 000, while our population slightly exceeded The attempt to place the white population

gendered a feeling of animosity, which, leadbut one drawback to the prosperity of the shed, has prevented that co-operation between country, and that is the everlasting Indian, the two races so essential to the success of Were he subdued, the course of our Territo- industrial enterprises in the Southern States. Nor have the inhabitants of these States alone suffered from the disturbed condition of ernment now seems determined to conquer affairs growing out of the Congressional enthe untained savage, may we not hope that actments; the entire Union has been agusted by the time another year is added to the age by grave apprehensions of troubles which of our Territory, her citizens can pursue might again involve the peace of the nation; their occupations without danger from the its interests have been injuriously affected by consequent want of prosperity throughout that portion of the country. The Federal Indians Attack and Try to Capture a Constitution, the magna charts of American rights, under whose wise and stintary provisions we have successfully conducted all onr domestic and foreign affairs, mathierd ourselves in peace and in war, and known a now appropriate of succession, coo. The great nation among the powers of the sactions assuredly be now adequate to the act war wage I alone for its viridication. This great fact is made most manifest by the contime Prescott was a very small village, and after a closely contested Indian fight of near-dition of the country when Congress assetts the valleys surrounding it were, with three ly an hour. The fight commenced on the bled in the month of December, 1865. Civil west side of the divide, after leaving Mint strife had ceased; the spirit of the rebellion \$1,000,000,000 during the four years imme had spent its entire force in all the Southern States; the people had warmed into national life throughout the whole country; a healthy reaction in public sentiment had taken place by the application of the simple yet effective hundred yards from where the teams had provisions of the Constitution; the Executive Department with the voluntary aid of the States, had brought the work of reconstruction as near completion as was in the scope of its authority, and the nation was encouraged by the prospect of an early and satisfactory adjustment of all its difficulties. Congress however, interfered and refusing to perfect the work so nearly consumated, and so admit members from the unrepresented States, adopwhich arrested the ted a series of measures progress of restoration, frustrated all that had been so successfully accomplished, and, after three years of agitation and strife, has left the country further from that attainment of union of fraternal feeling than at the inception of the Congressional plan of recoustruction. It needs no argument to show that legislation which has produced such baneful consequences should be abrogated, or else made to conform to the genuine princiwe discovered that an attempt was being ples of a republican government. Under the made to surround us. Quick as thought the influences of party passions and sectional word was given, all abourd, and by a lively prejudices, abrogation of the Executive pers. purposes, the large sums of meany who application of the buckskin we succeeded in ers, other acts have been passed not warranted by the Constitution. Congress less already been made familiar with my views respecting best interests of the country, and while it resince died. All they got was one old donkey that rigid accountability of officers to the last continues of the neck, as he got sulky and would not the laws. Its revocation would enable the main in the Treasury at the close of travel and we cut him loose. The Indians Executive Department to exercise the power property fiscal year will not be relieved. numbered about fifty and nearly all were well of appointment and removal in according with the original design of the Constitution. The act of March 2d, 1867, making appro-

> with the President's constitutional functions as Commander-in-chief of the army, and nies to States in the Union the right to tect themselves by means of their own militia. These provisions should be at one anwhich met at Tucson, November 10th, 1808, nulled, for while the first might in those of great emergency seriously embarass the Executive in his efforts to employ and direct the common strength of the nation (at itaprotection and preservation, the other is conthe House, but was defeated in the Council trary to the express declaration of the Conby a vote of 3 to 2. Our Councilman, J. T. stitution, that a well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the of Pah-Ute. The Pima delegation voted right of a people to keep and bear arress shall not be infringed. It is believed the repeal of such laws would be accepted by the American people as at least a partial return to the alarming rapidity, and has assumed such a boys. The bill asking for the annexation of fundamental principles of the Government, lossel proportions. In 1789, when the first Wickenburg to Yuma county, had a quietus and an indication that hereafter the Cousti erument commenced operations under the

abould not be permitted to remain as so not monuments of the deficient wisdom which has charactedized our recent legislation.

THE FIRANCELL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY. The condition of our finances demands the early and earlest consideration of Congress, Compared with the growth of our population, the public sependitures have reached an amount unprevedented in our history. The population of he United States in 1700 was nearly 4,000,00 of people, increasing in each decade about 3 per cent. It reached in 1860, 31,000,000—anincrease of 700 per cent. on the population a 1700. In 1869 it is estimated that it will ruch 38,000,000, or an increase of 868 per ent. in seventy-nine years, The annual expeditures of the Federal Government in 179 swere \$4,200,000; in 1820 \$18,290,000; in 1850, \$47,000,000; in 1860, \$63,000,000; in 1865, \$1,300,000,000; ap Treasury in his annual report that the he \$372,000,000. By comparing the disbursements of 1860 as stimate those of 1791, it will be seen that he of expenditure since the borner. Government has been 8,618 per ethe increase of population for the same period was only 868 per centum.

Again, the expenses of the Government in 1860, the year of peace into solitately preceding the war, were only \$63,000,000, while in 1869, the year of peace three fears after the war, it is eximpled they will be \$872,000,000, an increase of \$50 per centur, while the increase of population was only 21 per centum for the same period. 1869 it is estimated by the Secretary .

for the same period.

These statistics further show that in 1791 the annual national expenses, compared with the population, were little more than one dollar per capita, and in 1860 but two dollars per capita, while in 1869 they will reach the extravagant sum of \$0.78 per capita. It will be observed that all of these statements refer to and exhibit the disbursements of peace periods; it may therefore he of interest to compare the expenditures of three war periods-the war with Great Britair, the Mexican war, and war of rebellion. In 1814 the annual expenses incident to the war of 1812 reached their highest amount, about \$31,000,-8,000,000, showing an expenditure of only \$3.80 per capita. In 1847, the expenditures growing out of the war with Mexico, reached \$50,000,000, and the population was about 21,000,000, giving only \$2,60 per capita for the war expenses for that year. In 1865 the expenditures called for by the rebellion reached the vast amount of \$1,230,000,000 which compared with a population of 34,000,-000, given \$38.20 per capita. From the 4th of March, 1730, to the 30th of June, 1861, be entire expenditures of Government were \$1.700(400,000). During that period we were engaged in war with Great Britain and Mexto, and involved in hostilities with powerful Indian tribin. Louisiana was purchased from France et a cost of \$15,000,000; Phrida was ces, d to the United States by Spain for \$5,000,000; California was acquired from Mexico for \$5,000,000, and the Territory of New Maxico was obtained from Texas for the sum of \$10,000,000 Early in 1861 the war of the rebellion opmissenced, and from the 1st of July of that war to the 30th of Jene, 1865, grant of rear interweget and ducing the

alternate the SETT,000,000 estimated as nec country for the fiscal year cucking the 30th of June 1869, we obtain a total expenditure of diately succeeding the war, or nearly as much as was expended during the seventy years that preceded the rebellion, and the two em brace the extraordinary expenditures siready

These startling facts illustrate the necessity of retrenchment in all the branches of public service. Abuses which were tolerated during the War for the preservation of the nation will not be endured by the people as that profound peace prevails. The receipt from internal revenue have during the three years gradually diminished, and continuance of useless and extravagant expenses will involve us in national bankrupter, or else make inevitable an increase of taxe, already too operous, and, in many respects o noxious on account of their inquisitors character. One hundred millions are year? expended for the military force, a large por tion of which is employed in the excenof laws both unnecessary and unconstitutional, and \$150,000,000 are required each year to pay the interest on the public debt. An army of tax-gatherers impoverish the nation, and public servants being placed by Congress beyond the control of the Execu tive Department turn from their legitimes w collect from the propie in the many the Government, Judicious legislation and prodent aconcay can alone crowdy they be ects and avery evils which, if suffered to alint, on most tail for direct wh continues in the put is councile, and weaken the inffact or and respect of the poorly toward there ach least toward over the will be to proper can, small balance which it is estimated will a of behing will be added to a

which is estimated by millions. It is shown by this table, and the comhemive report of the Secretary of the " and ury, that the receipts for the fiscal traces ng in june last were \$405,638,083 22, and the expenditures for the same period were 8 240,284, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of 828,297,799. It is estimated that the P. outpts during the present facal year, ander Jane 30, 1869, will be \$341,202,868, and the expenditures \$3.36,132,470, chowing a small balance of \$5,240,208 in favor of the Course ment. For the fiscal year ending June, 1870 it is estimated that the receipts will amount to \$327,000,000, and the expenditure to \$303,000,000, leaving an estimate surplus of 824,000,000.

THE PURISC DEED.

I becomes proper in this connection to make a brief reference to our public models. edness, which has accumulated with such no permanent benefit to the country and ling the war of the Revolution; this amount